

LEA

6. Hazard, or effect of leaping.
Methinks, it were an easy leap
To pluck bright honour from the pale-fac'd moon. *Shak.*
You take a precipice for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where yon old filber views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient leap I mean to try. *Dryd. Theocritus.*
LEAP-FROG. *n. f.* [leap and frog.] A play of children, in
which they imitate the jump of frogs.
If I could win a lady at leap-frog, I should quickly leap
into a wife. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

LEAP-YEAR. *n. f.*
Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from
its leaping a day more than year than in a common year:
so that the common year hath 365 days, but the leap-year
366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common
years hath but 28. To find the leap-year you have this
rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For leap-year 0; for part 1, 2, 3. *Harris.*
That the sun consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours,
wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in
process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is
the occasion of the bissextile or leap-year. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*
To LEARN. *v. a.* [learn, Saxon.]

1. To gain the knowledge or skill of.
Learn a parable of the fig-tree. *Mat. xxiv. 32.*
He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, learned
both to speak and write the Arabian tongue. *Knolles.*
Learn, wretches! learn the motions of the mind,
And the great moral end of humankind. *Dryd. Persius.*
You may rely upon my tender care,
To keep him far from perils of ambition:
All he can learn of me, will be to weep! *A. Philips.*
2. To teach. [It is observable, that in many of the European
languages the same word signifies to learn and to teach; to
gain or impart knowledge.]

He would learn
The lion stoop to him in lowly wife,
A lesson hard. *Spenser's Fairy Queen, b. i.*
You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know not how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For learning me your language. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*
A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have learn'd me how to brook this patiently. *Shakespeare.*
Hast thou not learn'd me how
To make perfumes? *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
Ye might learn in us not to think of men above that which
is written. *1 Cor. iv. 6.*

To LEARN. *v. n.* To take pattern.
Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek
and lowly. *Mat. xi. 29.*
In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is
no part of the matter; for birds will learn one of another.
Bacon's Natural History, N° 237.

LEARNED. *adj.* [from learn.]
1. Veried in science and literature.
It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the
learned shall determine of it. *Locke.*
Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the learned smile. *Pope.*
The learned met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach. *Swift.*
The best account is given of them by their own authors:
but I trust more to the table of the learned bishop of Bath.
Arbutnot on Coins.

2. Skilled; skillful; knowing.
Though train'd in arms, and learn'd in martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts. *Granville.*
3. Skilled in scholastic knowledge.
Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his
understanding is but little improved; and thus men of much
reading are greatly learned, but may be little knowing. *Locke.*

LEARNEDLY. *adv.* [from learned.] With knowledge; with
skill.

Much
He spoke, and learnedly, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten. *Shakespeare's H. VIII.*
The apostle seemed in his eyes but learnedly mad. *Hooker.*
Ev'ry coxcomb swears as learnedly as they. *Swift.*

LEARNING. *n. f.* [from learn.]
1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences; generally scho-
lastick knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish;
then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength
of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and
exhaust. *Bacon's Essays.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence,
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense. *Prior.*
As Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians,

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so it is manifest from this chapter, that St. Paul was a great
master in all the learning of the Greeks. *Bentley's Sermon.*
2. Skill in any thing good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a learning where-
with we were long fustice forewarned, that the miserable
times whereunto we are fallen should abound. *Hooker.*
LEARNER. *n. f.* [from learn.] One who is yet in his rud-
iments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.
The late learners cannot so well take the ply, except it be
in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix. *Bacon.*
Nor can a learner work so cheap as a skillful practised artist
can. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*

LEASE. *n. f.* [laifer, French. *Spelman.*]
1. A contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a
temporary possession is granted of houses or lands.
Why, cousin, wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by lease. *Shakespeare.*
Lords of the world have but for life their leases,
And that too, if the lessor please, must cease. *Denham.*
I have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' leases,
as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate. *Swift.*
2. Any tenure.

Our high-plac'd Macbeth
Shall live the lease of nature. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*
Thou to give the world increase,
Short'ned hast thy own life's lease. *Milton.*

To LEASE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To let by lease.
Where the vicar leases his glebe, the tenant must pay the
great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes
to the vicar. *Ayliff's Paragon.*

To LEASE. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To glean; to gather what
the harvest men leave.

She in harvest us'd to lease;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire. *Dryden.*
LEASER. *n. f.* [from lease.] Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.
There was no office which a man from England might
not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as
only in the condition of leasers and gleaners. *Swift.*

LEASH. *n. f.* [leffe, French; lesse, Dutch; laccio, Italian.] A
leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a
courier leads his greyhound. *Hammer.*

Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the leash,
To let him slip at will. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My leash unwillingly. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
The ravished soul being flown such game, would break
those leashes that tie her to the body. *Boyle.*

2. A tierce; three.
I am sworn brother to a leash of drawers, and can call
them all by their Christian names. *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A leash of languages at once. *Hudibras, p. i.*

3. A band wherewith to tie any thing in general.
Thou art a living comedy; they are a leash of dull de-
vils. *Dennis's Letters.*

To LEASH. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To bind; to hold in a
string.
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leash'd in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

LEASING. *n. f.* [leaze, Saxon.] Lies; falsehood.
O ye sons of men, how long will ye have such pleasure in
vanity, and seek after leasing? *Psal. iv. 2.*

He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry leasings tell. *Hub. Tale.*
He hates foul leasings and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Hubbard's Tale.*

That false pilgrim which that leasing told,
Was indeed old Archimago. *Spenser's Fairy Queen.*

I have ever narrated my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbld past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stamp'd the leasing. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

As folks, quoth Richard, prone to leasing,
Say things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lies deferred;
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them. *Prior.*

Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor leasings lead affright the swain. *Gay's Pastorals.*

LEAST. *adj.* the superlative of little. [leaze, Saxon. This word
Wallis would persuade us to write *left*, that it may be
analogous

analogous to *left*; but surely the profit is not worth the
change.] Little beyond others; smallest.
I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies shewed to
thy servant. *Gen. xxxii. 10.*

A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest
than he has of the *least* space. *Locke.*
LEAST. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others;
less than any other way.

He resolv'd to wave his suit,
Or for a while play *least* in fight. *Hudibras, p. i.*
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But taste it as the *least* unhappy lot. *Dryd. Knight's Tale.*
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your
friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts
than his due sense of it. *Pope's Letters.*

LEASTWISE. } To say no more; not to demand or affirm
more than is barely sufficient at the lowest
degree.

Upon the mast they saw a young man, at *least* if he were
a man, who fate as on horiback. *Sidney.*
Every effect doth after a sort contain, at *leastwise* resemble,
the cause from which it proceedeth. *Hooker, b. i.*
The remedies, if any, are to be propos'd from a constant
course of the milken diet, continued at *least* a year. *Temple.*
A fiend may deceive a creature of more excellency than
himself, at *least* by the tacit permission of the omniscient
Being. *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

Let useful observations be at *least* some part of the subject
of your conversation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*
LEASTY. *adj.* [This word seems formed from the same root
with *leiser*, French, or *leste*, of weak texture.
He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and
leasy. *Astham's Schoolmaster.*

LEATHER. *n. f.* [leðer, Saxon; leathr, Erse.]
8. Dressed hides of animals.
He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of leather about
his loins. *2 Kings i. 8.*

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink out of his leather bottle;
Is far beyond a prince's delicacies. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather. *Prior.*

2. Skin; ironically.
Returning found in limb and wind,
Except some leather lost behind. *Swift.*
LEATHERCOAT. *n. f.* [leather and coat.] An apple with a
tough rind.
There is a dish of leathercoats for you. *Shakespeare's H. IV.*
LEATHERDRESSER. *n. f.* [leather and dresser.] He who dresses
leather.
He removed to Cume; and by the way was entertained
at the house of one Tychius, a leather-dresser. *Pope.*
LEATHER-MOUTHED. *adj.* [leather and mouth.]
By a leather-mouthed fish, I mean such as have their teeth
in their throat; as, the chub or cheven. *Walton's Angler.*
LEATHERY. *adj.* [from leather.] Resembling leather.
Wormius calls this crust a leather skin. *Graw's Museum.*
LEATHERN. *adj.* [from leather.] Made of leather.
I saw her hand; she has a leather hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
The wretched animal heav'd forth such groans,
That their discharge did stretch his leather coat
Almost to bursting. *Shakespeare's As you like it.*
In filken or in leathern purse retain
A splendid shilling. *Philips.*
LEATHERSELLER. *n. f.* [leather and seller.] He who deals in
leather, and vends it.
LEAVE. *n. f.* [leaze, Saxon; from lyan, to grant.]
1. Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.
By your leave, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your care-
ful forelight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied. *Spenser.*
When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring leave to dye. *Spenser.*
I make bold to press upon you.
—You're welcome; give us leave, drawer. *Shakespeare.*
The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took leave
To act all that it would. *Benj. Johnson's Cataline.*
Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a leave. *Waller.*
No friend has leave to bear away the dead. *Dryden.*
Offended that we fought without his leave,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Dryden.*
One thing more I crave leave to offer about syllogism, be-
fore I leave it. *Locke.*
I must have leave to be grateful to any who serves me, let
him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory
party put me to the hardship of asking this leave. *Pope.*
3. Farewell; adieu.
Take leave and part, for you must part forthwith. *Shak.*
Evils that take leave,

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On their departure, most of all shew evil. *Shakespeare.*
There is further compliment of leave taking between France
and him. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second leave. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*
But my dear nothings, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Suckling.*
Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are
not so at present; and many which are at present shall take
leave of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations.
Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 13.

To LEAVE. *v. a.* pret. I left; I have left. [Of the derivation
of this word the etymologists give no satisfactory account]

1. To quit; to forsake.
A man shall leave his father and his mother, and cleave to
his wife. *Gen. ii. 24.*
When they were departed from him, they left him in great
dileases. *2 Chron. xxiv. 25.*

If they love lees, and leave the luffy wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine. *B. Johnson.*
2. To desert; to abandon.
He that is of an unthankful mind, will leave him in danger
that delivered him. *Ecclesi. xxix. 17.*

3. To have remaining at death.
There be of them that have left a name behind them.
Ecclesi. xlv. 8.

4. Not to deprive of.
They still have left me the providence of God, and all the
promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too. *Taylor.*

5. To suffer to remain.
If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less
that which is set down; and besides, it leaveth a suspicion,
as if more might be said than is expressed. *Bacon.*
These things must be left uncertain to farther discoveries
in future ages. *Abbot's Description of the World.*
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs,
he leaves out of the reach of any one to discover from his
writings. *Locke.*

6. Not to carry away.
They encamp'd against them, and destroyed the increase
of the earth, and left no sustenance for Israel. *Judg. vi. 4.*
He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle; which also shall not
leave thee either corn, wine, or oil. *Deut. xxviii. 48.*
Vastus gave strict commandment, that they should leave
behind them unnecessary baggage. *Knolles's History.*

7. To fix as a token or remembrance.
This I leave with my reader, as an occasion for him to
consider, how much he may be beholden to experience. *Locke.*

8. To bequeath; to give as inheritance.
That peace thou leav'st to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine. *Dryden.*

9. To give up; to resign.
Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard; thou shalt leave them
for the poor and stranger. *Lev. xix. 10.*
If a wife man were left to himself, and his own choice,
to with the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum
of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a
being as God is. *Tillotson, Sermon 1.*

10. To permit without interposition.
Whether Esau were a vassal, I leave the reader to judge.
Locke.

11. To cease to do; to desist from.
Let us return, left my father leave caring for the allies, and
take thought for us. *1 Sam. ix. 5.*

12. To LEAVE off. To desist from; to forbear.
If, upon any occasion, you bid him leave off the doing of
any thing, you must be sure to carry the point. *Locke.*
In proportion as old age came on, he left off fox-hunting.
Addison's Spectator, N° 115.

13. To LEAVE off. To forsake.
He began to leave off some of his old acquaintance, his
roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious
air. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*

14. To LEAVE out. To omit; to neglect.
My good Camillo;
I am so fraught with curious buhness, that
I leave out ceremony. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
Shun they to treat with me too?
No good lady,
You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.
I should be loth to be left out, and here too. *Ben. Johnson.*
What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate,
that nothing is left out or omitted, but all is there. *Bacon.*

Of all thy dues be done, and none left out,
Ere nice morn on the Indian steep
From her cabin'd loop-hole peep.
We ask, if those subvert
Reason's establish'd maxims, who assert
That we the world's existence may conceive,
Though we one atom out of matter leave. *Blackmore.*
I always

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